

A new genus of Lygaeidae from Japan.

BY DR. E. BERGROTH, DULUTH, MINN.

Togo n. gen.

Body elongate. Head exserted, nearly as broad as long and broader than apex of pronotum, narrowing behind the eyes, postocular lateral margins as long as the eyes, which are of moderate size, a little prominent, obliquely oval seen in profile, ocelli twice as far separated from each other as from the eyes, tylus somewhat produced beyond the juga, the throat a little longitudinally convex, first antennal joint passing the apex of the head by half its length, first joint of rostrum not reaching the posterior margins of the eyes, second joint as long as first, passing the apex of the prosternum by about half its length (remaining joints not clearly seen, owing to specimen being carded). Pronotum constricted far behind the middle, anterior lobe nearly four times as long as posterior lobe, its sides broadly convex, rounded, almost imperceptibly carinated, collar distinct with a transverse row of punctures, posterior lobe with basal margin almost straight, lateral angles rounded, not prominent. Scutellum about as long as broad. Metasternum with acutely produced posterior angles. Hemelytra abbreviated, reaching a little beyond the middle of the penultimate abdominal segment, clavus with three rows of punctures, the external row straight and regular, the two inner rows somewhat irregular and confused, claval suture more than twice as long as the straight apical margin of the corium, claval commissure nearly as long as the scutellum, membrane very short, appearing as a rounded border to the apical margin of the cordium. Abdomen a trifle narrower than the hemelytra, the last dorsal segment in the male rounded at apex and passing the apex of the connexivum. Anterior femora strongly incrassated with some larger and smaller spines on the underside from the apex to not far from the base; anterior tibiae a little shorter than the femora, strongly curved towards the base, in the male with a strong tooth just behind the middle. First joint of posterior tarsi not quite twice as long as the two apical joints together.

Allied to the Indian genus *Fontejanus* Bredd. and very similar to it in *facies*. In both these genera the anterior lobe of the pronotum is so considerably elongated that the forelegs are inserted but little before the middle of the body. The new genus is, however, easily distinguished from *Fontejanus* by the exserted head, the less separated ocelli, the much shorter basal joint of the rostrum, the longer hemelytra (these particularly having the claval suture and commissure much longer) and the unarmed middle femora. The anterior male tibiae, too, are

toothed much nearer to the middle and the basal joint of the hind tarsi is shorter.

Togo victor n. sp.

Dull black, antennæ, first and second joint of rostrum, apical margin of prothorax (narrowly) and lateral margins of abdomen tawny, first antennal joint towards the base and extreme apex of second joint fuscous, apex of third joint and the whole fourth joint blackish, basal border of pronotum, corium, clavus, extreme apex of scutellum, acutabular margins (obscurely) and posterior angles of metasternum whitish, some small spots to hemelytra fuscous, apical margin of corium fuscous, more broadly so towards the apical angle, legs pale yellow, anterior femora (except base and extreme apex) and apical halves of middle and posterior femora black, extreme apex of tibiae and the whole last joint of tarsi fuscous. Head very thickly and finely punctured, second antennal joint more than twice as long as first, third joint somewhat shorter than second, fourth about as long as second. Pronotum not fully twice as long as the head, a little broader at the base than half the length, finely punctured but less thickly so than the head, anterior lobe moderately convex with its greatest width a little behind the middle, where it is distinctly broader than the head, posterior lobe slightly narrower than the anterior lobe. The breast finely moderately thickly punctured. Hemelytra one fourth longer than the pronotum, corium rather finely and thinly punctured with brown, lateral border impunctate, membrane blackish. Abdomen clothed with very fine and short yellowish sericeous pubescence. Length, ♂ 6.5 mm.

Japan (Tokyo); found by Mr. Kuwana.—Col. C. F. Baker.

Two new Termites.

By NATHAN BANKS.

There has recently been a great awakening in the collection and study of termites. Our forms are not numerous, so that there is not the stimulating prize of new species to quicken the student, yet we have some very interesting genera. Among them is *Termopsis*, a new species of which I describe from Arizona, and a most curious form from Florida. So striking is the soldier of this species that I do not hesitate to consider it a new genus. These two new species, together with two recently described by Desneux, make about twelve species of termites from our country.

CRYPTOTERMES n. gen.

No ocelli in any stage; no plantula to tarsi; only costal venation to wings distinct, this consisting of a subcostal vein along the margin to tip and a closely parallel radius with three branches running into the subcosta. There are two spurs at apex of all tibiae; four tarsal joints, the last much the longest, with a lobe at base, claws are very stout on base, faintly toothed at middle, and then very slender. The soldier has the head enlarged in front, with a great cavity on the face, evidently used to close passages of nest.